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THE WASHINGTON POST

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Shake-Ups Show Gorbachev's Strength

Appointments Emphasize Established Talent, Modern Approaches

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, July 18—Last September, for reasons that are still mysterious, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, a forceful, articulate spokesman for the Soviet military, was booted from his job as chief of the general staff.

Although never totally banished, Ogarkov seemed to be hovering on the edge of professional oblivion. But last month, there were indications that he might be coming back into favor when a booklet of his was published and reviewed in the official press.

Now Ogarkov is reported to be back at the center of the Soviet defense establishment. Sources here have said he has been appointed first deputy defense minister and commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, the key move in a shake-up of the Defense Ministry launched by new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. No date has been set for a formal announcement, sources said.

The Defense Ministry shuffle, apparently done last week before Gorbachev left Moscow for vacation, offers a good example of the new leader's method in changing the top levels of the Soviet government and selecting members of his new team.

The changes at the Defense Ministry will be watched closely for any hint of a change in policy.

In another move, Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, 70, commander of Soviet strategic forces, has been retired from his key position, which involves overseeing the Soviet nuclear missile arsenal. His replacement is Yuri Maksimov, a younger man who has been commander of the Turkistan military district.

Tolubko had held the job since 1972 and before that was deputy to the first Soviet strategic commander. According to western diplomats, Tolubko was absent from the May 9 military parade this year, suggesting that he may be in poor health.

NEWS ANALYSIS In choosing Ogarkov, Gorbachev again has reached for someone with a solid professional background, a reputation for independent thinking and credentials as a tough manager. These same qualities have been used to describe Eduard Shevardnadze, the new foreign minister, and Egor Ligachev, now the second party secretary in charge of personnel.

In many cases, Gorbachev has shown a willingness to promote from without, skirting a well-established Soviet tendency to replace retiring executives with deputies who faithfully follow in their boss' footsteps.

Ogarkov, for one, is coming back from a form of political exile, and Gorbachev's reaching out to someone who appeared to have been in disfavor can also be seen as a reflection of the new Soviet leader's political strength. After his summary exit as chief of staff last Sept. 6, Ogarkov apparently took up duties as commander of western theater forces, a command that existed largely on paper.

As Warsaw Pact chief, Ogarkov will rank third in the Soviet military, after Defense Minister Sergei Sokolov and Chief of Staff Sergei Akhromeyev. In that sense, his rehabilitation cannot be considered complete: he will not have gotten his old job back, and in the chain of command he will serve under his former deputy.

But Ogarkov is a strong personality with decided views, and in picking him for such a key job, Gorbachev has made a statement that un-

doubtedly will reverberate through the military bureaucracy and beyond. It is also expected to be a popular move among the Warsaw Pact allies, who recognize Ogarkov as a highly competent professional soldier.

By appointing Ogarkov, Gorbachev is implying that his dismissal was not warranted, an oblique challenge to those in the Defense Ministry who favored it. In a system that values continuity, such a break is considered unusual and a sign of considerable self-assurance.

The appointment also seems to indicate that Gorbachev has an affinity for Ogarkov's views. Ogarkov has argued that the Soviet Union must modernize all aspects of its defenses, and in particular that it must meet and respond to the technological challenge posed by the United States.

The theme fits neatly into Gorbachev's own emphasis on the urgent need to put the Soviet economy on an equal footing with its high-tech rivals in the West. Diplomats here describe the two as being like-minded in the emphasis they give to technology and modernization.

But finally, by putting him back in Moscow, Gorbachev has assured himself of Ogarkov's loyalty, establishing a relationship not unlike the one between the new leader and Shevardnadze at the Foreign Ministry.

Various patterns already have emerged in Gorbachev's appointments: the knack for surprise, the emphasis on established talent and on "modern" approaches, and a shift away from the old men who have clung so tenaciously to their jobs.

The reported changes at the Defense Ministry are a good example: the man tapped to succeed Alexei Yepishev, 77, as head of the political directorate of the armed forces is Alexei Lizichev, said to be in his fifties, who now heads the political section with Soviet forces in East Germany.

Shuffle in Soviet Military Under Way

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18 — In a significant military shake-up, the Soviet Union has rehabilitated Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, who was dismissed as Chief of the General Staff nine months ago, according to reliable information reaching here.

His new appointment has not been officially announced. But the information indicates that he has been made commander of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces, a post that carries the title of First Deputy Minister of Defense.

His fortunes have been closely followed by analysts of Soviet policy because he has opposed a nuclear buildup and called for more spending on high technology and conventional forces.

The 67-year-old Soviet marshal has been urging larger military budgets and has been attacking United States policies. But some specialists, both inside the Government and in academic circles, believe that his opposition to an expansion of nuclear forces may help promote Soviet willingness to reduce offensive arsenals.

Chief Political Commissar Out

The military shake-up, which also removed the commander of Soviet forces in East Germany and replaced the aging chief political commissar of the Soviet armed forces, is being watched as a signal of Soviet policy in advance of a meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, due in November.

The first high-level contact with the new Soviet leadership will come in September when the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, will come to the United States.

Members of Congress who met Mr. Shevardnadze several years ago in Soviet Georgia, where he was the Communist Party leader, have described him as a polished, articulate politician with an interest in East-West relations.

His appointment as Foreign Minister, succeeding Andrei A. Gromyko, came as a surprise to specialists, as did some of the new military changes.

According to the reports reaching here, Marshal Ogarkov is replacing an old rival, Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, 64, as the commander of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact, which is the Soviet bloc's counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Marshal Kulikov is said to be slated for a lower post, heading a military academy in Moscow.

In addition to the Soviet Union, the joint command includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania, although Rumania has been playing a less active role in recent years.

Reliable sources said that Marshal Aleksei A. Yepishev, political commissar of the armed forces since 1982, was retiring at the age of 77. His replacement is Gen. Aleksei D. Lizichev, 57, who has been political commissar of Soviet forces in East Germany.

The institution of political commissars, which is found at all levels of the Soviet armed forces, is designed to maintain a link between the party and the military and to watch over the political indoctrination and loyalty of officers and soldiers.

Shifts Reported by East Germans

The East German press agency had announced Saturday that Gen. Mikhail M. Zaishev, 61, commander of the Soviet forces in East Germany, was leaving his post. Sources here said he was being replaced by the commander of the Moscow Military District, Gen. Pyotr G. Lushev.

Administration policy-makers regard Marshal Ogarkov as a hard-line advocate of vigilance against the West. In 1982 he compared President Reagan to Hitler, charging Mr. Reagan with seeking nuclear superiority.

"He is a very hard-line guy," an Administration official said. "He supports a heavy program of defense spending. He is a formidable figure. But he is an intelligent guy and he may be able to give that system more dynamism and imagination on arms control."

Other analysts, like Arnold Horelick of the Rand Corporation and Thane Gustafson, head of Soviet studies at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, said Marshal Ogarkov and Mr. Gorbachev seemed to have common views on the need for high technology.

When Marshal Ogarkov was ousted in September, Soviet diplomats said that he had offended party leaders, apparently Konstantin U. Chernenko and the then Defense Minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov, by his aggressive personal style and his advocacy for reallocating military spending.

The Soviet diplomats confided that the marshal, who had received worldwide publicity for his defense of the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner in September 1983, had displayed "un-party-like behavior."

Warning by Ustinov Reported

Soviet officials and journalists in Moscow told Americans that Marshal Ustinov had regarded Marshal Ogarkov as "too big for his britches" and that virtually on his deathbed in December, Marshal Ustinov had urged other Politburo members to prevent the marshal from succeeding him as

Defense Minister.

When Marshal Ogarkov was succeeded as Chief of the General Staff by his deputy, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, both Soviet officials and American specialists said their views were so close that they expected no significant change in Soviet policy.

When Marshal Ustinov died, the ruling Politburo picked his deputy, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, as the Defense Minister.

Since Marshal Ogarkov's dismissal, his duties have been vague. At one point he was said to be heading a military academy, and later to be in charge of an unspecified western command. But he was not totally edgeless, leading some specialists to predict that he still had protectors in the Politburo.

In addition to Marshal Ogarkov, there are two other First Deputy Defense Ministers under Marshal Sokolov. One is the effective second-ranking member of the military hierarchy, Marshal Vasily I. Pavlov, the former commander of Soviet ground forces, and the other is Marshal Akhromeyev, whose post as the Chief of the General Staff also carries within it the title of First Deputy Defense Minister.

Liberia Breaks Ties With Soviet

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 18 (AP) — Liberia announced today that it was severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union after having arrested students who it said had given military secrets to Soviet diplomats here.

The Government recalled its officials from Moscow and gave Soviet diplomats 72 hours to leave this country, the Foreign Ministry announced.

It accused the Russians of "a serious breach of the principles governing international relations" and "gross interference in the internal affairs of Liberia which cannot be condoned."

On Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement, Liberian officials arrested 14 students who had visited the Soviet Embassy and "were involved in passing on to the Soviets classified information on various military installations in Liberia and the defense capabilities of the military."

Some documents were retrieved from the students, the statement said. Liberia, which was founded in the

19th century by freed American slaves who had returned to Africa, has traditionally been closely aligned with the United States.

Its civilian Government was overthrown in a coup in 1980. President Samuel K. Doe is committed to holding a presidential election later this year.

In 1973 Liberia expelled the Soviet Ambassador, accusing him of interfering in Liberian internal affairs. The Russians retaliated by ousting the Liberian Ambassador.

St. Peter's Basilica Repaired

ROME, July 18 (Reuters) — The facade of St. Peter's Basilica is undergoing complete restoration for the first time since it was built more than 350 years ago. The facade, completed in 1614, is adorned with 18-foot marble statues that have suffered considerable damage over the years from atmospheric pollution, officials said.

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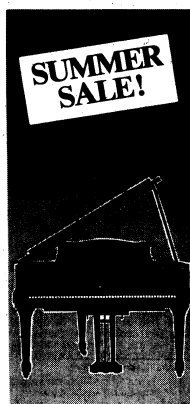
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Children in village of Waimari in East Timor, which was burned by guerrillas a year ago. Gov. Mario Viegas Carrascalao, left, civil administrator of the Indonesian province, said rebel activity continued "because they don't believe what we are doing for the people."

Timor Still at War but Life Improves

Continued From Page A1

changed over the last year. Picked battles are reported to be less frequent. Guerrilla ambushes of troops and nighttime attacks on lightly defended villages, often to steal food and animals, appear to account for many of the casualties.

The guerrilla war is being waged by the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor, known by its acronym in Portuguese as Fretilin. The front is loosely organized, according to most reports, and is thought to have between 500 and 1,000 guerrillas supported by about 2,000 family members in the hills in the central and eastern part of the province.

Accounts of recent events also reveal that a variety of ethnic, religious and economic factors are at work in East Timor, creating a more complicated situation than just a confrontation between Jakarta and political separatists.

A Christian Outpost

East Timor, now Indonesia's 27th province, is a Christian outpost in a constitutionally secular but overwhelmingly Moslem country. As mosques begin to dot the local landscape — built to serve the troops and civil administrators sent here from other islands — membership in Timor's Roman Catholic churches, a legacy of the Portuguese, grows.

But at the same time the church has lost the influence it had when Portugal left much of the administration of its territory in ecclesiastical hands. Public services are now run from Indonesian Government offices.

Some priests who are outspoken critics of Jakarta often portray themselves as defenders of both the faith and Timorese culture. Relatives of guerrillas say the insurgency also gets a certain amount of support beyond family loyalty just because it symbolizes Timor.

Jakarta, recognizing these concerns, has been sending administrators from other Christian minority groups around the country to East Timor.

But Timorese and foreign priests say that among the Indonesian establishment in the province, there are also fundamentalist Moslems who actively seek converts to Islam.

"These are poor people," a priest in a rural area said of his flock. "Some go over to Islam for a bag of rice."

A visit to East Timor — which has about half a million people and is normally closed to all outsiders except aid officials, diplomats and occasional foreign political delegations — indicates that steady progress is being made in improving the lives of the civilian population in health, education and agriculture.

Indonesian figures show that the central Government is spending more in East Timor — at least \$100 a year per capita — than in any other province outside Jakarta. According to the provincial government, literacy has risen from 8 to 60 percent. Where in 1979 there were 47 primary schools, there are now 427.

Every village is said to have a paramedic. Dili has a medical center that Jakarta residents say is pleasant and better equipped than most in the country.

The battle for East Timor, Indonesia's civil servants overseeing the province's development, say, was ultimately have to be won in the schools, hospitals and ricefields, not in the hills.

Gov. Mario Viegas Carrascalao, the province's civil administrator since 1982, said Fretilin guerrillas remained under arms "because they don't believe what we are doing for the people."

Indonesian troops who took East Timor 10 years ago were often brutal and repressive, Indonesian officials now acknowledge. Soldiers bore much of the responsibility for the deaths of thousands of people in military action or from the effects of forced marches and resettlement away from farm villages in guerrilla areas.

Indonesia — which had sovereignty since 1945 over the western half of Timor Island, part of the province of East Nusantara — invaded East Timor in December 1975, after a declaration of independence by Fretilin the previous month. The action followed several months of civil war during which political parties of the right and left made bids for power in the political vacuum left by a sudden Portuguese withdrawal after the 1974 revolution in Lisbon.

The territory was formally annexed in July 1976. Fretilin took to the hills to continue the war.

By 1979 an already fragile economy had been completely disrupted, diplomats and local officials say. Fields and livestock had been destroyed or left unattended.

Livestock Is Depleted

According to figures supplied in early July by the East Timor provincial agriculture department, the number of water buffalo, an animal of many uses to poor Asian farmers, had dropped from 141,000 in 1973 to 24,397 in 1980. In 1973 there were 46,100 sheep; in 1980, 5,528. Similar drastic reductions occurred in pig, cattle and horse populations.

There was starvation, which the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, described as "worse than Cambodia." The International Committee of the Red Cross is now here, monitoring food and medical conditions, caring for the displaced and visiting political prisoners. Other humanitarian groups also work in the province.

Indonesia's conduct during the annexation attracted attention from human rights groups worldwide. Their campaigns eventually embarrassed the Government of President Suharto, diplomats say, and changes were made in both the military and civilian administration of the province.

The Indonesian authorities and diplomats now question whether human rights groups, which often rely on information from exiles who have been out of East Timor for up to 10 years, accurately reflect the current situation in their reports. Indonesia has declined,

on that ground, to respond to a recent Amnesty International report on human rights violations in East Timor.

Diplomats who have monitored East Timor for several years — some of whom criticized Indonesia after the annexation — say the situation began to improve substantially by 1982.

Then meetings began between Governor Carrascalao and the leader of the rebel group, José Alexandre Gusmão. But efforts at reconciliation were set back in August 1983, when guerrillas killed 18 unarmed army engineers, and the army took the opportunity to begin a major military operation against the insurgents. Another wave of arrests followed, as fighting went on until February of 1984.

Relative peace was then re-established, and the number of political prisoners has since been reduced, according to Government figures and diplomats' reports.

A priest who regularly visits Comarca Prison in Dili said there were only 30 political prisoners still awaiting trial there at the end of June. He said 70 others had recently been freed.

On Atauro Island, about 20 miles off the coast opposite Dili, where more than 4,000 people were sent in the early 1980s to separate them from guerrillas they were said to be supporting, there are now 1,178 detainees. Governor Carrascalao said he hoped to send them all home by the end of the year if conditions permitted.

Rebels Called Factionalized

He said he believed that the rebel organization was now factionalized, with a Marxist group loosely presiding over bandit gangs with little or no political philosophy.

In interviews in the eastern town of Lospalos, near the center of Fretilin activity, two former guerrillas who had turned themselves in at the end of May under an amnesty were unable to name any guerrilla leaders except for a man they identified as Miguel dos Santos. He was the head of the band of about 10 fighters to which the two young men, Victor Carzaya, 21 years old, and Angelo da Assuristas, 27 — said they had belonged. Both said they had returned from the hills because life was too difficult there.

"We had no food, we had no clothes," Mr. Assuristas said. He said they had been forced into the hills more than a year ago and were "taught to be bandits."

Banditry, and what the Indonesians regard as a sense of vendetta, are often given as reasons for the continuing bloodshed in East Timor, where the authorities now refer to Fretilin as "Bandit Security Disruptors."

Ambushes Are Reported

Reports circulate of successful ambushes of Government troops and of villages where guerrillas have free rein at night, when soldiers are reluctant to show themselves.

In one of two reported attacks in the last week in June, for example, four people were killed and homes and rice crops burned in an area near Vermaisse on the north coast, according to a priest. The district military commander put the deaths at two and said the attack was the result of intertribal feuding and had nothing to do with rebellion.

Church and military officials seem to agree on the circumstances of the largest recorded guerrilla attack this year. On Jan. 8, they say, 21 civilians and 4 members of the local civil guard were killed in a six-hour rebel attack on four hamlets around Ilomom on the southern coast.

At the Cemetery of the Heroes in Dili, one of two military burial grounds in the country, 84 graves had been added since the beginning of the year. Though officials declined to account for the deaths, more than 70 grave markers bore the Indonesian word "gugur," which normally means to die for a cause or fall in action. The majority were also marked with a Moslem star, indicating that many victims may have been Indonesian soldiers or civil servants from outside East Timor.

Rules Out Talks With Rebels

Governor Carrascalao said he had ruled out formal talks with the guerrillas because he discovered that in July 1983 they had planned to abduct him during one of the negotiating sessions in rebel territory.

He now says he will never again meet the rebel leader as head of a revolutionary army, but "only as one Timorese with another Timorese."

He had told the rebels, the Governor said, "that there is no need to have winners and losers."

"You just come down and mix with the people," he said. "We are all Timorese."

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View on a Soviet ICBM Is Revised

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"window of vulnerability."

It also influenced President Carter's approach to the arms control talks, officials said. The American negotiators had initially focused attention on the SS-18, and sought to negotiate a treaty limiting the size and destructive power of missiles. But after the C.I.A. estimate of 1977, the Carter Administration accepted an overall limit on numbers of multiple-warhead missiles and, because of Soviet resistance, set aside efforts to limit destructive power.

The 1977 estimate has continued to be influential. The Joint Chiefs of Staff told Congress in February in a report on the American military posture:

"Today, the most accurate versions of the SS-18 and SS-19 missiles are capable of destroying most time-target and hardened targets in an initial attack on the United States."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has frequently cited the accuracy of the two missiles in the same breath when arguing for the MX. A major justification for the MX has been the need to match the silo-killing ability of the two Soviet missiles.

Administration officials said the new estimate of the SS-19 was open to interpretation, but one official said the best

estimate of the missile's abilities was significantly lower than earlier estimates.

The National Journal article quotes a Pentagon official as saying that the new estimate had reduced the projected accuracy of the SS-19 by "better than a third."

The technical measure of missile accuracy is called circular error probability, which is the radius of a circle within which a warhead has a 50 percent probability of falling. The National Journal said the revised estimate had extended the radius from 1,000 feet to 1,300 feet. Administration officials said they would not dispute the National Journal figures.

A Pentagon official familiar with the report said that even if the estimate was accurate, it would still leave the Soviet Union with 3,000 more accurate warheads on SS-18 missiles, or three for every Minuteman silo.

One Administration arms control specialist said the new estimate might give the United States more time for missile modernization and might be used to defend the Administration's plan to put the MX missiles in fixed silos. Critics have said that the MX would be a sitting duck in fixed silos because of the accuracy of the Soviet missiles.

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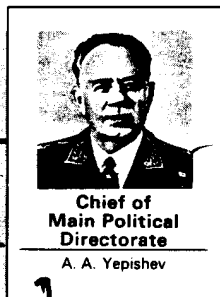
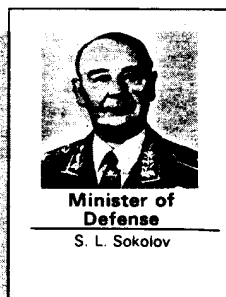
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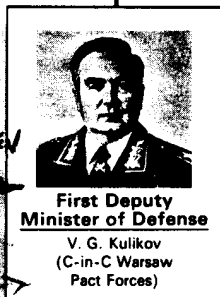
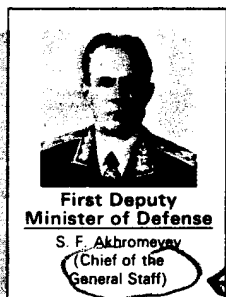
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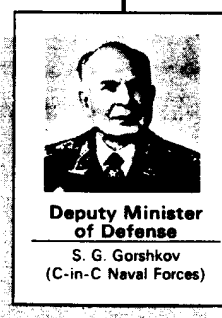
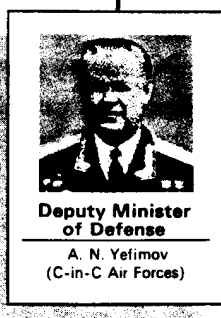
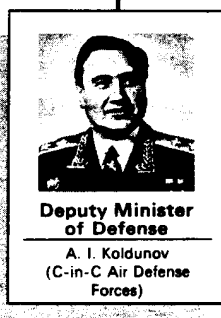
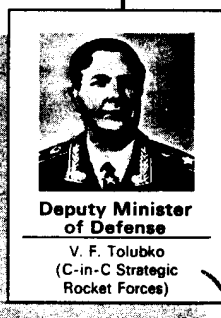
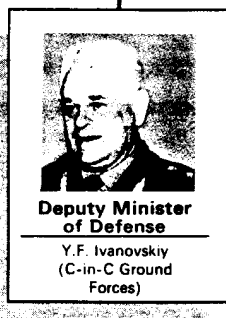
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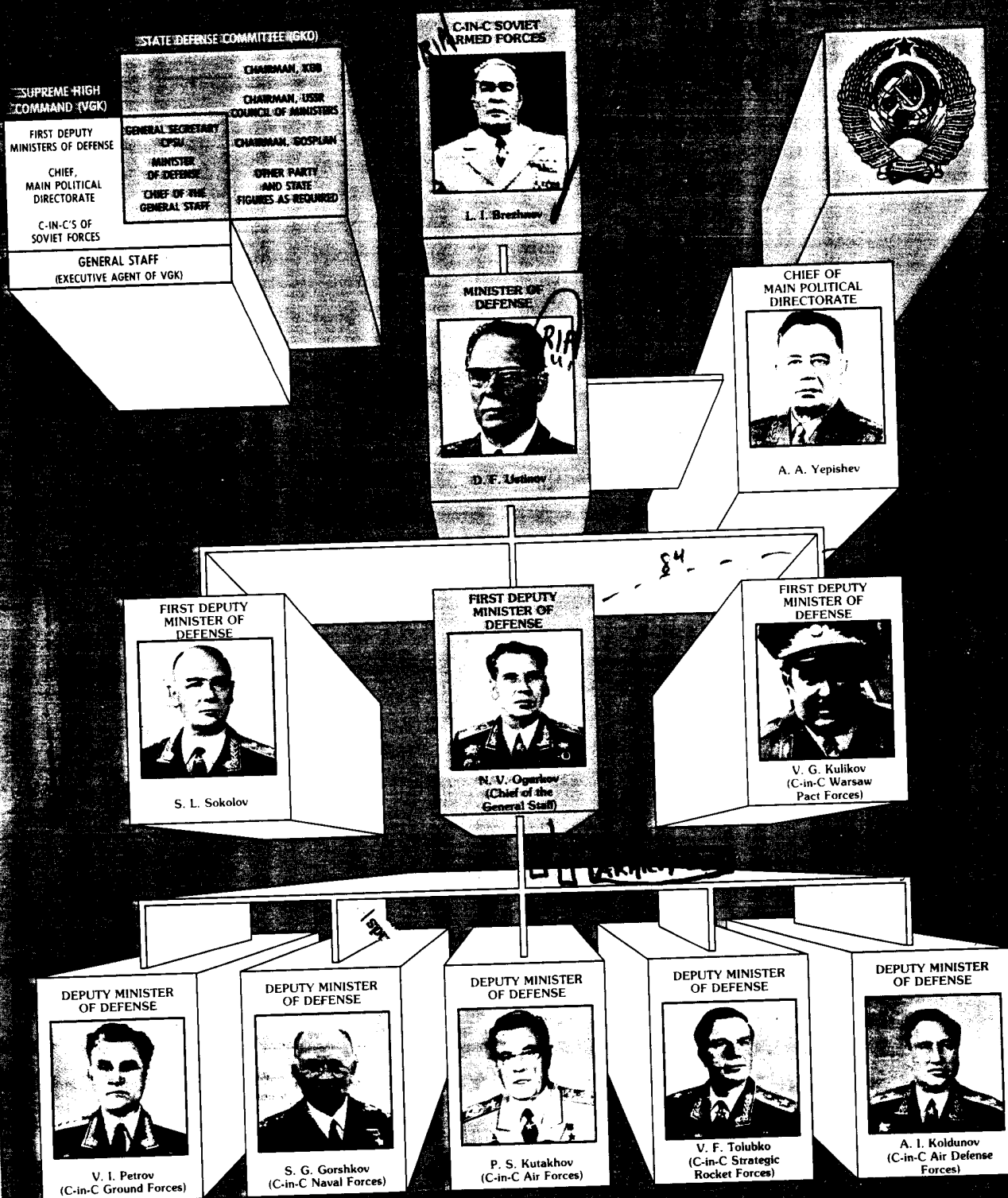
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SOVIET SUPREME HIGH COMMAND (VSK)



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However, recent days have found Regan struggling to advance the president's policy goals in Congress

ing assistant, filling a role not originally included on Regan's corporate-style organization chart.

See REGAN, A10, Col. 1 STAT

Soviets Restore Ogarkov To Military Leadership

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, July 17—Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, who was unexpectedly ousted as Soviet military chief of staff and first deputy defense minister last September, was reported by well-informed sources to have made a spectacular comeback in a recent unpublicized shake-up of the high command carried out by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

According to the sources, Ogarkov, 67, has regained his post as first deputy defense minister and was appointed commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.

His reported Warsaw Pact appointment means in effect that

Ogarkov has regained one of the three top military slots in Moscow. Moreover, as first deputy defense minister he will be one of the main military policy makers.

The shake-up also involved the retirement of the commander of Soviet strategic forces, Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, and reassignment of the current Warsaw Pact commander, Marshal Viktor Kulikov. He was reported to have been assigned to head one of the military academies in Moscow.

Ogarkov, who is known for his intelligence, poise and extensive knowledge of strategic issues, was

See SOVIET, A32, Col. 1

■ Reagan and Shultz to meet new Soviet foreign minister. Page A25



NIKOLAI OGARKOV

... ousted last year by Chernenko

Accused Spy, Wife May Face Tax Charges

By Ruth Marcus
and Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Staff Writers

Accused spy Jerry Alfred Whitworth, charged with receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars for his role in the alleged Walker spy ring, and his wife, Brenda Reis, are the subjects of a federal grand jury probe into whether they reported all of their income on their tax returns, according to sources close to the investigation.

The sources also provided new details about the methods allegedly used by Whitworth, a retired Navy communications specialist, and his Navy buddy, accused spy John Anthony Walker Jr.

The sources said the investigation includes records indicating that John Walker made trips to his Virginia safe deposit box shortly before he allegedly met with Whitworth in California, or in overseas locations such as Hong Kong and the Philippines when Whitworth was serving aboard ships.

D.C. Fire Dept. Finds Leak

By John Ward Anderson
and Nancy Lewis
Washington Post Staff Writers

The D.C. Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Unit has uncovered evidence that numerous high-voltage transformers located in Smithsonian Institution buildings on the Mall are leaking PCBs.

Other sources familiar with the institution's electrical system said circuit breakers that should afford

protection are themselves a fire hazard.

The increased risk of fire is especially critical in a Smithsonian building because a PCB blaze, and the cancer-causing chemicals it would produce, could contaminate forever many national heirlooms and close the structure for years, officials said. The danger to firefighters would be so great, fire officials said, that they might not go inside to battle an electrical blaze.

INSIDE

Budget Conference

■ House-Senate budget talks were near collapse after acrimonious session in which Senate conferees rejected proposed House compromise. Page A3

Reynolds Nomination

■ Administration is said to have abandoned efforts to salvage the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general.

Midair Blast Indicated

■ Flight recorder is said to indicate Air-India jet crashed after a midair explosion. Page A24

Reaction to Jail Ruling

■ Impasse over jails may leave D.C. prisoners' fate in attorney general's hands. Page C1

Shake-Up Puts Ogarkov Back In Leadership

SOVIET, From A1

summarily ousted last September by the late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. It is believed that Ogarkov had opposed Chernenko's conciliatory stand toward the United States that eventually led to the resumption of the Geneva arms talks. But it was unclear whether the return of Ogarkov reflected a revival of the hard line in the Kremlin.

Ogarkov also is reported to have favored a strengthening of the technological capacities of the Soviet Union's conventional forces while the official Soviet military position emphasized buttressing the Soviet Union's nuclear stockpiles. Ogarkov argued in an interview in May 1984 in the Soviet press that the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe did not increase the possibility of a first strike against the Soviet Union. Both sides fully recognize the inevitability of a retaliatory strike, he said.

Because of the implied nuclear deadlock, he said, a modern conventional superpower war was more likely than a nuclear war. And he argued that the Soviet military must keep abreast of the latest conventional warfare technology.

Western analysts have speculated that differences between Ogarkov and others on the issue of stressing conventional rather than nuclear capacities may have prompted Ogarkov's ouster.

Although there was no official confirmation of the changes at the Defense Ministry, the sources said the shake-up was extensive and involved the retirement of a number of senior officers, including Col. Gen. Alexei Yepishev, 76, who was replaced as head of the political directorate of the armed forces by a younger general currently serving in East Germany.

Because of his age and poor health in recent months, the retirement of Yepishev was described by the sources as routine.

Ogarkov reappeared in public life last month when the Defense Ministry published his book, "History Teaches Vigilance." The book seemed to echo main propositions Ogarkov advanced in a 1982 book in

France Launches Project Similar to 'Star Wars'

Mitterrand Gives \$115 Million

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, July 17—French President Francois Mitterrand, concerned about a technological challenge from the United States and Japan, today formally launched a European high-technology project that covers areas similar to the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars."

Addressing a conference of ministers and industrial leaders from 17 European countries, Mitterrand announced that France would make an initial contribution next year of about \$115 million to the project, which is known as Eureka. This marks the first pledge of government money to the French-sponsored research program, which is still in the planning stages.

The Eureka project is regarded by French officials as a way of galvanizing governments and industries across Western Europe to coordinate efforts on scientific research. It has succeeded in generating considerable interest since it was proposed three months ago by Mitterrand.

Today's conference in Paris was attended by representatives of all

10 European countries plus Spain, Portugal, Sweden and

In his speech that the principle to assure "the independence" of French officials ever, that European direct competition

Unlike SDI, which would result in the space-based defense nuclear missiles, a civilian program will, however, common areas in laser beams, and artificial

Acknowledging research could be a military and military French official said on the transfer would limit participation to West European. Several countries including Bulgaria interest in participating

After a meeting earlier this month and "Star Wars" Bush said that the "compatibility" between the projects. He added difference between

Soviets Supplying Advanced

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

HONOLULU, July 17—The Soviet Union supplied North Korea with high-performance MiG23 fighters for the first time this spring, suggesting a change in military relations between the two communist allies, according to U.S. military officials.

North Korea is believed to have sought advanced warplanes for years but the Soviet Union and China have been cautious about aiding or encouraging the militant North Koreans in launching an attack on South Korea.

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Ogarkov reappeared in public life last month when the Defense Ministry published his book, "History Teaches Vigilance." The book seemed to echo main propositions Ogarkov advanced in a 1982 book in which he called for greater preparedness for war—not only of the armed forces and military industry but of all sectors of the Soviet economy.

Ogarkov argued on both occasions that the United States and its military doctrine pose the main threat to peace. Since the Reagan administration was trying to gain strategic superiority, Ogarkov argued, the Soviet Union would increase its "economic and defense" potential to counter such moves.

At the time of his ouster last September, an official statement said Ogarkov was relieved "in connection with a move to other duties"—which were never disclosed. There have been reports that he was given charge of a largely theoretical western military theater without troops to command.

Ogarkov has been one of the most forceful advocates of military interests, frequently thought of as a future defense minister. Three months after his ouster, however, the defense minister at the time, marshal Dmitri Ustinov, died and was replaced by Marshal Sergei Sokolov, a career officer who commanded tank troops in World War II.

Ogarkov was replaced last September by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev as chief of staff.

Kulikov, who is four years younger than Ogarkov, has served as Warsaw Pact commander since 1977.

Soviets Begin Exercise In East Atlantic, North Sea

Associated Press

LONDON, July 17—The Soviet Navy has begun a large exercise in the eastern Atlantic and North Sea, and its top admiral declared that his submarines and aircraft are now a match for the U.S. Navy, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported today.

The BBC quoted North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials as saying the Soviet naval exercise was one of the largest in recent years. It reported that the officials said more than 40 warships, submarines and support vessels from the Soviets' Northern, Baltic and Black Sea fleets had moved into the Atlantic and the North Sea.

The BBC said the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, issued a statement saying Moscow had been

and China have been cautious about doing so. The Carter administration is scheduled for next A encouraging the militant North Koreans in launching an attack on South Korea.

Reagan, Shultz To Meet With Shevardnadze

MEETINGS, From A25

the Soviets sought a neutral site. A decision for Shevardnadze to meet Reagan at the White House could be a gesture by the Soviets in response to Reagan's original invitation.

Shultz and Shevardnadze are scheduled to hold their first meeting July 31 in Helsinki. Shevardnadze, previously the communist leader of the southern Soviet republic of Georgia, was elevated to foreign minister July 2, succeeding Gromyko, who held the post 28 years. Gromyko became Soviet president the same day.

A White House official, offering a modest goal for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, said yesterday Reagan hopes it will "set the agenda" for the next few years of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Edward P. Djerejian, the White House deputy press secretary for foreign policy, said that this agenda-setting, rather than any arms control agreement, is the "benchmark" that should be used to judge the meeting, which he declined to call a "summit."

Djerejian said the Reagan administration's view is that the first meeting of the two leaders should not have "an exclusive preoccupation with arms control, but it is obviously an important agenda item. We would hope that the Soviet Union would come prepared to inject momentum into the arms control process."

His comments came a day after U.S. and Soviet negotiators adjourned a second round of nuclear arms talks in Geneva without signs of progress.

Some U.S. officials are hoping that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, scheduled to begin shortly after the third round of talks conclude, will give impetus to the arms control negotiations.

But U.S. officials have been trying to get the Soviets to agree to

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